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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1781.

PHILADELPHIA.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM MOORE, Esquire,

PRESIDENT, *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the Commonwealth of* Pennsylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS *the United States in Congress assembled*, by their proclamation bearing date the 26th day of October last, for the many great and solemn considerations therein mentioned, have "recommended to the several States to set apart the THIRTEENTH DAY of "DECEMBER next, to be religiously observed as a day "of THANKSGIVING and PRAYER; and that all the "people may assemble on that day, with grateful hearts, "to celebrate the praises of our gracious Benefactor; to "confess our manifold sins; to offer up our most fervent "supplications to the God of all grace—that it may "please him to pardon our offences, and incline our "hearts for the future to keep all his laws,—to comfort "and relieve all our brethren who are in distress or captivity,—to prosper our husbandmen, and give success "to all engaged in lawful commerce,—to impart wisdom "and integrity to our Counsellors, judgement and fortitude to our Officers and Soldiers,—to protect and prosper our illustrious Ally, and favour our united exertions for the speedy establishment of a safe, honourable "and lasting peace,—to bless all seminaries of learning; "and cause *the knowledge of God to cover the earth, as the "waters cover the seas.*"

WHEREFORE, as well in respect to the said proclamation, as from the plain dictates of conscience, publicly to acknowledge the favour and goodness of divine providence, and the duty incumbent on us to implore its further protection, WE DO hereby earnestly recommend to the good people of Pennsylvania, accordingly to set apart the said Thirteenth day of December next, for the pious purposes expressed in the said proclamation, and that they abstain from all labour on that day.

GIVEN by Order of the Council, under the Hand of his Excellency WILLIAM MOORE, *Esquire, President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Twenty-second Day of November, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one.*

WILLIAM MOORE, *President.*

Attest. T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

TO THE PUBLIC.

"As a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, "and a firm adherence to justice, moderation, &c. are "ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY to preserve the blessings of "Liberty, and keep a government free; the people ought "therefore to pay particular attention to these points in "the CHOICE OF OFFICERS and Representatives, and "have a right to exact a due and constant regard to them "from their Legislators and Magistrates, in the making "and executing such laws as are necessary for the good "government of the State."

Declaration of Rights, Sec. 14.

AS it appears by the minutes of Assembly, that a considerable offer, TO BE CONTINUED ANNUALLY, hath been made to the Legislature for the place of City Auctioneer, I think myself in duty bound to alarm my fellow-citizens, with regard to some inconveniences and dangers which may be likely to arise from that office, unless timely and carefully attended to: Bidding AT vendues has been common, but bidding FOR them, or setting THEM to sale, is entirely a novelty in Pennsylvania; it is therefore to be hoped it will be duly attended to by the people, and seriously considered by the Legislature, before a step of that kind is adopted; it is true, the proposal may have a specious appearance, and the bait may be alluring, but let not this alone induce us to accept it; for although, at first, it may be thought a cheap penny-worth to the public, it may at length be found a dear bargain, and "though sweet in the mouth may prove bitter in the belly;" the advice of Solomon is worth attention, "whatever thou undertakest, consider THE END and thou "shalt never do amiss."—Precedents, in unjust cases, are dangerous; and power, once grasped, is tenacious as birdlime. It may indeed appear particularly pleasing at this time, while the people at large are considerably burthened with taxes, to find an expedient which may tend to alleviate them, but let us first consider whether the expedient is just: In order to illustrate this matter, we may consider the commission arising, or to arise to the public from the vendue office, as a TAX, for a tax it certainly is, and without care may prove a heavy one. Now, it has ever been held, that taxation should always be as equal as possible, which I apprehend would be far from being the case, if the plan under consideration should be adopted. With regard to vendues, it proves necessary that people, some times, dispose of their property at public sale; this kind of sale (whatever may be the motive with some particulars) must come under the character of NECESSITY: Here then a citizen of Philadelphia, for want of a private purchaser, or some other circumstance, is OBLIGED to dispose of his goods by public auction, and is required by law to send them to, or have them sold by a certain person appointed for that purpose, for which he is OBLIGED to pay a certain commission, part of which is appropriated to the government. Now, let us observe, that NO OTHER PART of the people or inhabitants of the State are bound and restricted in this manner, but the people of Philadelphia; for throughout the country the inhabitants dispose of their houses, lands, stock, &c. at public sale, when, where, and by whom they will, to the amount of a hundred or a thousand pounds, paying only the wages of the cryer, which may be twenty shillings at furthest; while the commission or duty to which the citizen of Philadelphia is subject for the same sum, may amount to fifty pounds; here then is a monstrous inequality with regard to the people at large, or between the PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA and the rest of the community. But this is not all; for although my condition may require that I speedily sell a part of my property, which I cannot do but in a public way, why must I be obliged, from my necessity, to pay not only a high commission to a public auctioneer, but likewise a commission or tax; INCLUDED THEREIN, to the government, while the property of my neighbours, who are under no such necessity, goes free, which is really the case; and it will be in vain to say, that when the property is out of my hands, I pay no tax for it to the public; for beside the tax which I pay on the public sale, the goods are taxable in whosoever hands they may be, in the same manner as though the property was not altered, or perhaps I have paid the common tax for them but a day or two before the sale; here then is another great inequality, even amongst the citizens of Philadelphia; and although it may not have been thought to affect the whole community, yet let us observe, that "where one member suffers all the members suffer with it."—These cases are so striking and obvious, that their inconvenience and danger must be immediately apparent; and the question is, whether any individual residing in the country, putting the case home, can apprehend it is equal or just? or whether any individual, after a due consideration of the matter, can desire to hold an office under circumstances so highly opposite to the interest of his fellow citizens? It may, indeed, be altogether proper, that goods designed for public sale in the city, should be sold at one place and by one person; the question then is, how it shall be done most consistent with private and public good? On this head, the safest and most equitable mode, and that which is most consistent with the true spirit of a free government, will be to demand no more than will be a rational, adequate compensation for the trouble of the auctioneer (unless we can suppose, that persons under that necessity are bound to pay more towards the public debt than their neighbours.) This will prevent that dangerous anxiety for office, which is too prevalent, and will take away all occasion of complaint from the people: it was formerly thought, that five per cent. on the sale of common goods was proper, but if it appears to be more than is necessary, let the commission be docked in proportion, and instead of aiming to draw a REVENUE therefrom, let us devise such plans of taxation as will operate equally and alike on all the people; the sum collected by the auctioneer cannot be trifling; but, be that as it may, the nature of the case is the same, whether he collects one thousand or ten thousand pounds; the tax upon tea was not the less alarming to the confiderate part of the people, for being only three-pence in the pound, than if it had been three times as high; and if the IMPOSITION be established, it may be no difficult matter to devise WAYS AND MEANS to discharge all the current expences of the government, in and by the city of Philadelphia ALONE: Thus, as the plan or proposal now before the House, for the reasons already offered, must appear to be highly unequal and improper, I am bold to declare with the confidence, though not with the abilities of a HAMPDEN, that if it be carried into execution, it will in its nature and operation be subversive of the peace and liberties of the people; but since the above remarks were finished, I find what I had not before observed, that this declaration is warranted by the express authority of the constitution itself; which in the 36th section ordains, "that whenever an office, through increase of fees or "otherwise, becomes so profitable as to occasion many to "apply for it, the profits ought to be lessened by the Le-"gislature;" which is nevertheless submitted to their consideration and that of the people, by

CANDIDUS.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Tuesday, November 20, A. M. 1781.

The bill for support of government and administration of justice being read a second time, and debated by paragraphs;

Ordered, That the same be transcribed, and printed for public consideration. *Extract from the Minutes,*

PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk, to the General Assembly.*

An ACT *for the support of Government, and the Administration of Justice.*

WHEREAS those who dedicate their time and abilities to the service of the public, ought to receive a reasonable compensation:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, That the following annual salaries shall be allowed to the several officers of state, hereinafter mentioned, to commence on the day of and to continue for the space of one year, and until the same shall be afterwards altered by the legislature, to be paid to them severally on their receipts, or on their draughts quarterly, on the Treasurer of the State; *that is to say,*

To the President of the Supreme Executive Council, or Commander in Chief of the Forces of this State, for the time being, the Sum of *Twelve Hundred and Fifty Pounds.*

The Vice-President, the Sum of *Five Hundred Pounds.*

The Chief Justice, the Sum of *Eight Hundred Pounds*

The Second Justice of the Supreme Court, the sum of *Four Hundred Pounds.*

The Third and Fourth Justices of the Supreme Court, the Sum of *Three Hundred Pounds* each.

The Attorney-General, the Sum of *One Hundred and Fifty Pounds.*

The Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council, being Register of Forfeited Estates, including the Expence of Clerks, the Sum of *Five Hundred Pounds.* Provided always, That all Fees appertaining to the Office of said Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council shall be paid into the Hands of the State Treasurer, for the Use of the State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the following wages shall be allowed and paid to the persons hereinafter mentioned; *to wit,*

To the Delegates or Deputies of this Commonwealth, in the Congress of the United States of America, for every day's attendance in the publick service, each the sum of *One Pound Ten Shillings.*

The Members of the Supreme Executive Council, other than the President and Vice-President, for every day's attendance, each the sum of *Seventeen Shillings and Six-pence.*

The Speaker of the House of Assembly, for every day's attendance, the sum of *One Pound Two Shillings and Six-pence.*

The other Members of the House of Assembly, for every day's attendance, each the sum of *Fifteen Shillings.*

The Clerk of the House of Assembly, for every day's attendance, the sum of *One Pound.*

The Sergeant at Arms, for every day's attendance, the sum of *Ten Shillings.*

The Door keeper of the Council, and the Door keeper of the House of Assembly, each the sum of *Ten Shillings* for every day's attendance.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every Delegate in Congress and Member of Council shall be further allowed, towards his travelling charges, after the rate of Six-pence per mile, once in every three months, from the place of his abode to the places where the Congress and Council shall respectively sit, provided he shall so often actually visit his family; and that every Member of Assembly shall be further allowed, towards his travelling charges, after the same rate, once in each sitting of the House; which said wages and travelling expences shall be paid by the Treasurer of this State to the said Delegates, on exhibiting their several accounts, and giving their receipts or draughts to him; and to the members of the Council and their door-keeper, on the draughts of the President or Vice-President in Council; and to the Speaker and other members of Assembly, to the Clerk of the Assembly, Sergeant at Arms and Door-keeper, on the draughts of the Speaker of the House, signed in Assembly.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of any act of Assembly heretofore made, as declares what wages shall be allowed to the Speaker and other Members of Assembly, shall be and is hereby repealed.

BENJAMIN JANUARY,

Book-binder and Stationer, informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he carries on the Book-binding business as usual, at his shop in Front-street, nearly opposite the Coffee-House, where Merchants, Shop-keepers and others, may be supplied with all sorts of Account-Books, bound and ruled in the neatest manner. He takes this opportunity to return his most hearty thanks to all those who have been so kind as to employ him, and hopes for a continuation of their favours, which shall always be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. An APPRENTICE is wanted. Enquire as above.

To be SOLD on reasonable Terms,

TWO very good Stocking Looms, almost new, the one loom fine, the other for coarse work. Apply to the subscriber in Shippen-street, between Second-street and the Sugar-House.

¶ J. JORDAN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A CLERK, who writes a ready clear hand, quick at calculation, and who can be well recommended for his honesty, sobriety, and steadiness to business (none else need apply.) Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

STRAYED out of a pasture at Christiana-Bridge, the 10th of October last, a black HORSE, about ten years old, a natural pacer, near 15 hands high, low carriage, bushy mane and tail, shod before. Whoever secures said horse, so that the owner gets him again, shall have FIVE SILVER DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges if brought to the subscriber, living in Charles-Town, Cæcil county. GEORGE JAMES. †

WAS left at the Crooked Billet, in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, about the 10th of September last, a black MARE, about 14 hands high, four years old last spring, with a star in her forehead, trots and canters. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be sold to defray the expences in 6 weeks from the date hereof.

October 30, 1781. BENJAMIN THOMAS. ¶

From the WESTMINSTER MAGAZINE *for August* 1780.

A SKETCH *of the* LIFE *and* CHARACTER *of* GENERAL WASHINGTON.

[*From a Tract, published at Annapolis, in Virginia.*]

GENERAL Washington is the third son of Mr. Auguſtine Waſhington, a man of large property and diſtinguiſhed reputation in the State of Virginia: an anceſtor of this gentleman, about the period of the Revolution, ſold his property, near Cave, in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, and came over to Virginia, where he purchaſed lands in King George's County; and it was here that our hero was born on the 22d of February, in the year 1733. In this county he has at this time three brothers, Samuel, John, and Charles all gentlemen of conſiderable landed property, and a ſiſter who is married to Colonel Fielding Lewis. His elder brother Lawrence, who went out a Captain of the American troops raiſed for the Carthagena expedition, married the daughter of the Hon. William Fairfax, of Belvoir, in Virginia, by whom he left one daughter, who dying young, and his ſecond brother alſo dying without iſſue, the General ſucceeded to the family-ſeat, which, in compliment to the gallant Admiral of that name, is called Mount Vernon, and is delightfully ſituated on the Potomack River, a few miles below Alexandria. General Waſhington is the eldeſt ſon by a ſecond marriage; and, having never been out of America, was educated (as youths of fortune in this country generally are) under the eye of his father by private tutorage; a ſlight tincture of the Latin language, a grammatical knowledge of his mo her-tongue, and the elements of the mathematics, were the chief objects he was taught to purſue. For a few years after he quitted his tutor, he applied himſelf to the practical part of ſurveying (a knowledge of which is eſſentially requiſite to men of landed property in this country) and was appointed ſurveyor to a certain diſtrict in Virginia; an employment rather creditable than lucrative; though it afforded him an opportunity of chuſing ſome valuable tracts of land, and made him thoroughly acquainted with the frontier country.

On the Governor and Council of Virginia receiving orders from England, in October 1753, to repel by force the encroachments of the French on the weſtern frontiers, along the rivers Ohio and de Boeuf, Mr. Waſhington, then a Major in the Provincial ſervice, and an Adjutant-General of their forces, was diſpatched by General Dinwiddie with a letter to the Commander in Chief of the French on the Ohio, complaining of the inroads they were making in direct violation of the treaties then ſubſiſting between the two crowns; he had alſo inſtructions to treat with the Six Nations and other weſtern tribes of Indians, and to engage them to continue firm in their attachment to England. He ſet out on this perilous embaſſy, with about fifteen attendants, late in October 1753; and ſo far ſucceeded, that on his return with Monſieur de St. Pierre's anſwer, and his good ſucceſs in the Indian negociations, he was complimented with the thanks and approbation of his country. His journal of this whole tranſaction was publiſhed in Virginia, and does great credit to his induſtry, attention and judgment; and it has ſince proved of infinite ſervice to thoſe who have been doomed to traverſe the ſame inhoſpitable tracts.

Soon after this, the deſigns of the French becoming more manifeſt, and their movements and conduct more daring, orders were iſſued out by Adminiſtration for the Colonies to arm and unite in one confederacy. The Aſſembly of Virginia took the lead by voting a ſum of money for the public ſervice, and raiſing a regiment of four hundred men for the protection of the frontiers of the colony. Major Waſhington, then about twenty three years of age, was appointed to the command of this regiment, and before the end of May, in the enſuing year, came up with a ſtrong party of the French and Indians, at a place called Red-ſtone, which he effectually routed, after having taken and killed fifty men. Among the priſoners were the celebrated woods-man Monſieur De la Force and two other officers, from whom Colonel Waſhington had undoubted intelligence, that the French force on the Ohio conſiſted of upwards of one thouſand regulars, and ſome hundreds of Indians. Upon this intelligence, although his little army was ſomewhat reduced, and intirely inſufficient to act offenſively againſt the French and Indians, yet he puſhed on towards his enemy to a good poſt; where, in order to wait the arrival of ſome expected ſuccour from New-York and Pennſylvania, he entrenched himſelf, and built a ſmall fort, called Fort Neceſſity. At this poſt he remained unmoleſted, and without any ſuccour, until the July following; when his ſmall force, reduced now to leſs than three hundred men, was attacked by an army of French and Indians of eleven hundred and upwards, under the command of the Sieur de Villiers. The Virginians ſuſtained the attack of the enemy's whole force for ſeveral hours, and laid near two hundred of them dead in the field, when the French Commander, diſcouraged by ſuch determined reſolution, propoſed the leſs dangerous method of diſlodging his enemy by a parley, which ended in an honourable capitulation. It was ſtipulated that Colonel Waſhington ſhould march away with all the honours of war, and be allowed to carry off all his military ſtores, effects, and baggage. This capitulation was violated from the ungovernable diſpoſition of the ſavages, whom the French Commander could not reſtrain from plundering the Provincials on the onſet of their march, and from making a conſiderable ſlaughter of men, cattle and horſes. This breach of the capitulation was ſtrongly remonſtrated againſt by the Britiſh Ambaſſador at the Court of Verſailles, and may be looked upon as the æra when the French Court began to unmaſk, and to avow (though in a clandeſtine manner) the conduct of their Governors and Officers in America: they redoubled their activity and diligence on the Ohio, and in other places during the winter 1754 and the following ſpring. Virginia had determined to ſend out a larger force; the forts Cumberland and London were built, and a camp was formed at Wills Creek, from thence to annoy the enemy on the Ohio. In theſe ſeveral ſervices (particularly in the conſtruction of the forts) Colonel Waſhington was principally employed, when he was ſummoned to attend General Braddock, who with his army arrived at Alexandria, in Virginia, in May 1755. The deſign of ſending out that army, was to penetrate through the country to Fort Du Queſne (now Fort Pitt) by the route of Wills Creek; and as no perſon was better acquainted with the frontier country than Colonel Waſhington and no one in the colony enjoyed ſo well eſtabliſhed a military character, he was judged highly ſerviceable to General Braddock, and cheerfully quitted his command to act as a volunteer and Aid de Camp under that unfortunate General. The particulars of the defeat and almoſt total ruin of Braddock's army, conſiſting of two thouſand regular Britiſh forces, and near eight hundred Provincials, are too well known to need a repetition: it is allowed on all ſides, that the haughty poſitive behaviour of the General, his high contempt of the Provincial officers and ſoldiers, and his diſdainful obſtinacy in rejecting their advice, were the genuine cauſes of this fatal diſaſter. With what reſolution and ſteadineſs the Provincials and their gallant Commander behaved on this trying occaſion, and in covering the confuſed retreat of the army *, let every Britiſh officer and ſoldier confeſs, who were reſcued from ſlaughter on that calamitous day by their valour and conduct.

After General Braddock's diſaſter, the colony of Virginia found it neceſſary to eſtabliſh her militia, raiſe more men, ſtrengthen her forts, undertake expeditions to check the inroads of the enemy, &c. &c. in all which important ſervices Colonel Waſhington bore a principal ſhare, and acquitted himſelf to the utmoſt ſatisfaction of his country, by diſplaying, on every occaſion, the moſt perſevering induſtry, perſonal courage, and military abilities. He was again appointed to the command of the Virginia troops, and held it with ſignal credit till his reſignation in 1759, when he married the young widow of Mr. Cuſtis, his preſent lady, with whom he had a fortune of twenty thouſand pounds ſterling in her own right, beſides her dower in one of the principal eſtates in Virginia. From this period he became as aſſiduous to ſerve the ſtate as a ſenator, as he had hitherto been active to defend it as a ſoldier. For ſeveral years he repreſented Frederick County, and had a ſeat for Fairfax County, at the time he was appointed by the Aſſembly, in conformity with the univerſal wiſh of the people, to be one of their four delegates at the firſt General Congreſs. It was with no ſmall reluctance that he engaged again in the active ſcenes of life; and I ſincerely believe that no motives but ſuch as ſpring from a moſt diſintereſted patriotiſm could have ever prevailed upon him to relinquiſh the moſt refined domeſtic pleaſures, which it was ever in his power to command, and the great delight he took in farming and the improvement of his eſtate. You well know that General Waſhington is, perhaps, the greateſt land-holder in America (the Proprietors of Pennſylvania, Maryland, and the Northern Neck excepted;) for beſides his lady's fortune, and ten thouſand pounds falling to him by the death of her only daughter, he has large tracts of land taken up by himſelf early in life; ſome conſiderable purchaſes made from officers who had lands allotted them for their ſervices; and has, moreover, made great additions to his eſtate at Mount Vernon. It is impoſſible in this country, as in England, to rate the value of eſtates by their annual rent or income, becauſe they are univerſally tilled by negroes, and in the hands of land-holders. There are many eſtates in the middle colonies, which never produced a clear income to their owners of five hundred a-year, that may be eaſily ſold for forty thouſand pounds. General Waſhington's, however, will not be over-rated, if ſet down at a good four thouſand pounds Engliſh per annum, and his whole property could not be bought for forty years purchaſe.

When it was determined at length in Congreſs, after every ſtep towards an accommodation had failed, and every petition from America had been ſcornfully rejected, to repel by force the invaſion from Great-Britain, the eyes of the whole Continent were immediately turned upon Mr. Waſhington. With one common voice he was called forth to the defence of his country; and it is, perhaps, his peculiar glory, that there was not a ſingle inhabitant of theſe States, except himſelf, who did not approve the choice, and place the firmeſt confidence in his integrity and abilities †. He arrived at Cambridge in New-England, in July 1775, and there took the ſupreme command of the armies of America. He was received at the camp with that heart-felt exultation which ſuperior merit can alone inſpire, after having in his progreſs through the ſeveral States received every mark of affection and eſteem, which they conceived were due to the man, whom the whole Continent looked up to for ſafety and freedom.

As he always refuſed to accept of any pecuniary appointment for his public ſervices, no ſalary has been annexed by Congreſs to his important command, and he only draws weekly for the expences of his public table and other neceſſary demands. General Waſhington having never been in Europe, could not poſſibly have ſeen much military ſervice when the armies of Britain were ſent to ſubdue us; yet ſtill, for a variety of reaſons, he was by much the moſt proper man on this Continent, and probably any where elſe, to be placed at the head of an American army. The very high eſtimation he ſtood in for integrity and honour, his engaging in the cauſe of his country from ſentiment and a conviction of her wrongs, his moderation in politics, his extenſive property, and his approved abilities as a Commander, were motives which neceſſarily obliged the choice of America to fall upon him. That nature has given him extraordinary military talents will hardly be controverted by his moſt bitter enemies; and having been early actuated with a warm paſſion to ſerve his country in the military line, he has greatly improved them by unwearied induſtry, and a cloſe application to the beſt writers upon tactics, and by a more than common method and exactneſs: and, in reality, when it comes to be conſidered that at firſt he only headed a body of men entirely unacquainted with military diſcipline or operations, ſomewhat ungovernable in temper, and who at beſt could only be ſtiled an alert and good militia, acting under very ſhort enliſtments, uncloathed, unaccoutred, and at all times very ill ſupplied with ammunition and artillery; and that with ſuch an army he withſtood the ravages and progreſs of near forty thouſand veteran troops, plentifully provided with every neceſſary article, commanded by the braveſt officers in Europe, and ſupported by a very powerful navy, which effectually prevented all movements by water; when, I ſay, all this comes to be impartially conſidered, I think I may venture to pronounce, that General Waſhington will be regarded by mankind as one of the greateſt military ornaments of the preſent age, and that his name will command the veneration of the lateſt poſterity.

I would not mention to you the perſon of this excellent man, were I not convinced that it bears great analogy to the qualifications of his mind. General Waſhington is now in the forty-ſeventh year of his age; he is a tall well-made man, rather large boned, and has a tolerably genteel addreſs: his features are manly and bold, his eyes of a blueiſh caſt, and very lively; his hair a deep brown; his face rather long, and marked with the ſmall-pox; his complexion ſun-burnt, and without much colour; and his countenance ſenſible, compoſed, and thoughtful.

* *See Capt. Orme's letter to Governor Dinwiddie, and alſo the other accounts of that day.*

† *It is ſomewhat ſingular, that even in England not one reflection was ever caſt, or the leaſt diſreſpectful word uttered againſt him.*

Juſt Imported in the late veſſels from Europe and St. Thomas, and now SELLING by

William Sitgreaves,

At his STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, the corner of Lætitia-Court,

A large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the Seaſon, among which are the following, viz.

BEST Engliſh nine-quarters green rugs,
Ditto blankets,
A variety of fine and ſuperfine broad-cloths,
Caſſimers,
Striped and plain coatings,
Fine naps and ſwanſkins,
Twilled and plain flannels,
Baize and ſerges,
Negroe cottons,
Men and womens thread, cotton, worſted and yarn hoſe,
Velvets, velverets and corduroys,
Rattinets and durants,
Cambletts and calimancoes,
Black ruſſel, Jones' ſpinning,
Brown and white Flemiſh ſheeting,
Iriſh, laval, and Holland linens,
Brittannias and oznabrigs,
7-8ths and 3-4ths German dowlaſs,
Striped bed-ticks,
Bed-bunts,
7-8ths, yard and apron wide cotton check,
Dark & light ground chintzes, printed linens, cottons and calicoes,
Striped ginghams,
Ruſſia linens and diapers,
Cambricks and lawns,
Fancy, figured, corded and India dimities,
India and coloured jeans,
Manchester gown patterns,
Catgut and millenet,
Striped, plain and figured gauzes,
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons,
Book and jaconet muſlins,
Ell-wide India perſians,
Luteſtrings and mantuas,
Sattins, modes & peelongs,
Sarſnets and perſians,
Ribbands,
Polecat & bandanoe handkerchiefs,
Barcelona ditto,
Silk and cotton romalls,
Check'd and printed linen handkerchiefs,
Threads, ſilk twiſt,
Tapes and bobbin,
Silk ſtockings,
Sewing & knitting needles,
A variety of childrens books
Writing & wrapping paper,
Loaf ſugar, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo, a STABLE, with a COACH-HOUSE, to be *LETT*. Enquire as above. tbc 8 w.

An entire New Work.

Now Selling at BELL's *Book-Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,*

The REVOLUTION of *AMERICA.*

BY THE ABBE RAYNAL,

Author of the Philoſophical and Political Hiſtory of the Eſtabliſhments, and Commerce of the Europeans in both the Indies.

(PRICE HALF A DOLLAR.)

*** Variety of curious and uſeful BOOKS in Hiſtory, Divinity, Voyages, Travels, Poetry, Novels, and Entertainment may be had at ſaid Bell's Book-Store. ¶

BOOKBINDING.

A Journeyman Bookbinder will meet with conſtant employment, and receive good wages, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Trenton.

Nov. 23, 1781. JAMES LEISHMAN.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 13th day of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Horſham, and county of Philadelphia, containing 151 acres and one quarter of land, about 100 acres thereof clear, the remainder woodland, on which is erected, a good ſtone houſe, with three rooms on the lower floor and a cellar under the whole, a large ſtone kitchen adjoining the houſe, a ſtone barn, 38 feet by 25, a ſpring of good water near the houſe, with a good ſtone ſpring-houſe over it, about ten acres of good meadow, great part of which can be watered; the whole in good repair. Late the eſtate of JOHN BARNES, deceaſed; and to be ſold by † JOHN SHAY, Executor.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN EVANS (ſuppoſed to be at Mark Evans's mill, in the State of Virginia) eldeſt ſon to METHUSELA EVANS, of the townſhip of Upper-Dublin, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennſylvania, late deceaſed; who died without making any mention of the ſaid John in his laſt Will and Teſtament, the ſaid John being ſuppoſed gone in the Continental ſervice at the time of his ſaid father's deceaſe, and not ſince returned; therefore if the ſaid John Evans is at preſent living, and will return to his former place of abode abovementioned, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage; as it is imagined he, the ſaid John, is beſt entitled to the eſtate of his deceaſed father, it would be proper for him to give his attendance as ſoon as poſſible, as the deceaſed's eſtate is going to ruin very faſt. ¶

State of Maryland, September 28, 1781.

Twelve Pounds Specie Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber's plantation, near the Northampton Furnace, A Mulattoe Slave, named JOE, about 21 years of age, 5 feet ten inches high, a thick well ſet fellow, full faced, large full eyes, coarſe voice, and ſhows his teeth when he talks. Had on when he went away, a country tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, an old brown jacket, a pair of black leather ſhoes, juſt ſoaled, and an old felt hat. He formerly belonged to a man in Cumberland county, Pennſylvania, and has drove a waggon from thence to Baltimore town, by way of M'Calliſter's-Town, and imagine he will go that way. Whoever takes up the ſaid negroe and brings him home, ſhall have Six Pounds, and if 50 miles from home, the above reward of Twelve Pounds, and reaſonable charges, paid by

HENRY HOWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, the night of the 21ſt inſtant, Two GELDINGS, the one black, 15 hands 2 inches high, ſhod before, trots and paces, has a white ſpot behind each ear; the other a ſorrel, with a white mane and tail, a ſtreak down his face, paces, trots and gallops well, a lump on his off ſhoulder, occaſioned by drawing, about 14 hands and an half high. Whoever takes up ſaid horſes, and the thief or thieves brought to juſtice, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD, or TWO for each horſe only, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter county, Tredyffrin townſhip.

Nov. 22. ¶ JOHN WILSON.

BOSTON, *November* 15.

A gentleman arrived in this town last Monday from Charlestown, where he had for some time been a prisoner on parole, which place he left the 11th of last month; by him we learn, that the British suffered greatly in the late action between them and General Greene, and that their loss was not less than 1200 killed, wounded and prisoners. This gentleman saw 6 vessels loaded with wounded men come down the river, and were landed at Charlestown soon after the engagement; he further adds, that there were not more than 2000 troops, including British and Hessians, in Charlestown, and those were all ordered to Monk's Corner, except a few Hessians; the inhabitants were all obliged to do duty in the city: They were all in expectation of being attacked by General Greene; the merchants were disposing of their effects as fast as possible; vendues were plenty, but purchasers scarce; when he left that city, General Greene lay about 3 miles from Monk's Corner, as he was informed by some of the people who came from that place.

When the vessels last arrived from France left that kingdom, the prevailing reports from persons of good authority were, that all apprehentions respecting the cause of the allies in the present war, arising from the death of the late Empress of Germany, and the views of the Imperial Court, were now over; the Emperor having been in France three months, and secretly settled with his Most Christian Majesty all material points concerning the general arrangement of affairs: That though it was prudent in the late situation of affairs for France to keep a very large part of her forces at home, and ready for any contingence, yet now all matters being amicably adjusted with the only power that Britain had any hopes of employing in her favour, it was in the power of France greatly to augment her force in America: Accordingly it was said that a large body of troops were destined to be embarked for these coasts, and might in no great length of time be expected here.

On Tuesday last Capt. Collier arrived at Salem, in 34 days from Nantz. The letters are not yet come to town; but by a gentlemen who came passenger in this vessel we are informed, that the Spaniards continue vigorously to push the siege of Gibraltar; that the forces which were employed for the reduction of Minorca, after possessing themselves of the whole island, to the environs of St. Philip's, had carried their approaches very near that fortress, and cut off the water from the garrison, which it was expected would soon surrender. That the combined fleet having cruized for some time in the Channel, where no British squadron had ventured to face it, at length seperated; the French returning to Brest, and the Spanish ships to Cadiz.

By a gentleman of intelligence lately returned from Europe we learn, that the British news writers were working double tides to contradict, or explain away all the accounts that had been recieved there of General Greene's success; and to puff away Lord Cornwallis's military talents and atchievements, while the reputation of Clinton was on the decline; that while the British affairs wore a gloomy aspect in all quarters, in the East and West Indies, towards the Baltick, in the Channel, and in the disposition of all the courts of Europe, the chief dependence of that infatuated nation was upon Lord Cornwallis, who was to perform wonders, by carrying his conquests before winter from South-Carolina to Philadelphia, and in this way retrieve all their affairs: Thus all their expectations and boastings which have rung so loudly through Europe, have in the end only served to add weight and brilliancy to the glorious conquest of the allied army in Virginia.

Our inveterate enemies the Britons, are greatly disappointed in two things; they expected that our paper money would soon produce a fatal convulsion in our affairs; this has been proclaimed in parliament and throughout their political writings. They must be astonished to know that this same paper money, after carrying on the war, and supporting the American cause for a number of years, has at last, by common consent, been quietly interred, and by its declension and death paid off an immense debt upon the United States. They expected also that from national and religious prejudices, and from their own machinations, a coolness must soon ensue between France and her allies the United States. They must be equally chagrined to find, that instead of this, the Americans have had sense enough to compare the fidelity and generosity of their new friends, with the perfidy and cruelty of their former oppressors; and that in consequence of this common sense, and a mutual inseperable interest, and also as the natural effect of reciprocal assistance and civilities, the friendship of the allied nations grows stronger every day.

FISHKILL, *November* 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman near the lines.

"I have the pleasure to forward the account of an instance of partizan bravery on the coast, which, though it may have its equal, is seldom exceeded.

"On the morning of the 13th instant, a party, consisting of about twenty Continental troops, under the command of Lieut. De Forest, of the Connecticut line; and fifteen volunteers under Capt. Lockwood, late of the Continetal army, with Lieutenants Hull and Mead, went on board a small unarmed vessel which lay in Eastchester-Bay, and made chase after a fleet which appeared off between them and Long-Island.—They came up with a privateer well equipped, mouting ten carriage guns, secured by a strong netting, twelve feet in height above her gunwale, with twenty-five regular troops on board, of the regiment of Anspach, armed with spears for their defence. On seeing her strength and equipment, they found there was no other way to reduce her, but by the closest action: They accordingly threw their little vessel along side of her, and commenced the attack,—and with that determined bravery which knows no repulse, in the space of a few minutes, with their knives and bayonets, made themselves a passage through her netting, and properly vindicated their superiority. Unfortunately Lieut. Mead (who like the true soldier, was among the foremost on board) received a wound, which it is feared is mortal; several others of the party, the Captain of the privateer and four of the crew, were also wounded.

"In the time of the attack, some boats, who were also of the party, under Capt. Jones and Mr. Mattbie, took six of the convoy, two of which were ransomed; the rest, with the privateer, are arrived in Standford harbour.

"Though this is an instance of the *petite guerre*, yet the difficulty of the object, compared with the situation of the assailants, does no less honour to the individuals in point of reputation as soldiers; and shews, that they share the same spirit of military ardor and enterprize, which has crowned us with the successes and expectations of the present day."

CHARLES-TOWN, (*S. Carolina*) *Sep.* 23.

Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in Fenwicke's buildings on White Point, which consumed the same; but was happily prevented spreading any farther.

Same evening arrived his Majesty's frigate Solebay,—Everitt, Esquire, commander, and the Savage sloop of war. We are informed that on the 5th instant, off Cape-Fear, the Savage fell in with a Rebel frigate of 32 guns, named the Congress, which she engaged, and after a severe action, which lasted for six glasses, and during which her mizen-mast was shot away, and her hull and rigging very much damaged, she was obliged to strike to such a vastly superior force. The Savage had the master (Mr. Whiteman) and 4 men killed, and 13 wounded. The loss on board the Congress, was 13 killed and 26 wounded. The Congress and her prize were proceeding to the northward, when the Solebay eight days after hove in sight, and gave them chase. The rebel commander, as soon as he perceived the vessel bearing down upon him was a frigate, very prudently made all the sail he could, and escaped. The Savage being unable to carry sail enough to keep up with her, in consequence of the damage she had sustained, was soon after retaken without any opposition. Captain Stirling, and most of the officers belonging to the Savage, was on board the Congress.

BALTIMORE, *November* 20.

A few days ago died at Abingdon, near Alexandria, shortly after his return from the siege of York and Gloucester, JOHN PARKE CUSTIS, Esq; step-son of his Excellency General WASHINGTON. The death of this amiable and accomplished gentleman, in the bloom of life, hath involved his relations and numerous friends in the deepest affliction.

The French troops which assisted in the reduction of the British army in Virginia, are quartered at Hampton, York-Town, Gloucester, Williamsburg, and Newcastle, in the above-mentioned State.

Major Gen. St. Clair, and Brigadiers-Gen. Wayne, Muhlenberg, and Gist, with about 3000 Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland troops, lately marched from the vicinity of York-Town, to join Major-General Greene, in South-Carolina.

On the 8th inst. the Count de Grasse, with the fleet under his command, sailed from Chesapeake-Bay.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 28.

Monday afternoon his Excellency General WASHINGTON, with his Lady, arrived in Town from Virginia. In the Evening the Bells were rung, and other demonstrations of joy were shewn by people of all ranks.

The same afternoon a body of American forces passed through the City, on their way northwards.

By a gentleman from Cape-May we learn, that on Saturday, the 17th instant, the wreck of a sloop, bottom upwards, was drove on the Bar, off Corson's Inlet; it is supposed there were between 30 and 40 souls on board; 13 dead bodies were taken up the next day on Ludlam's-Beach, and buried, viz. eleven men, one woman, and a negroe lad. By some papers found they appear to have been prisoners of war to the United States, on parole, bound from Virginia to New-York, as paroles were found on most of those that were buried. The following is a copy of one of them.

"I Andrew Bruce, as subject to the King of Great-Britain, do acknowledge myself a prisoner of war to the United States of America, and having permission, when my effects are disposed of, to go to New-York on parole, to endeavour to effect an exchange for an American sea Captain or seaman, or any other proper person, do pledge my faith and word of honour, that while I remain a prisoner on parole, I will neither do or say any thing injurious to the interest of the said States or army thereof; and that whenever required by the Commander in Chief, or the Commissary of Prisoners, I will repair to such place or places as they or either of them shall require.

ANDREW BRUCE.

Given under my hand, in York-Town, Virginia, November, 1781.

(Copy) T. DURIE, D. C. P."

Joseph Montgomery, Thomas Smith, Samuel Atlee, George Clymer, and Henry Wynkoop, Esquires, are elected by the General Assembly, to represent this State, the year ensuing, in the Congress of the United States.

Since our last Major-General Lincoln and Brigadier-General Knox arrived in town from Virginia.

Thursday last the schooner Neptune, Captain L'Allement, arrived here from Cadiz, after a passage of 70 days. She confirms the account of the Spanish armament, destined for the reduction of the Island of Minorca, having taken possession of the whole of the said island, except the principal fortress of St. Philip, into which the garrison had with much precipitation retired, and it was expected must shortly submit, as they were not prepared for such a sudden attack.

Captain L'Allement, on his passage, took a packet from Charlestown bound to London, with dispatches from Col. Balfour to the British ministry; the dispatches were thrown overboard.

Wednesday, November 28, 1781.

THIS EVENING,

And for several EVENINGS successively,

Jewels & Diamonds for Sentimentalists,

CONSISTING of a Variety of excellent ancient and modern AUTHORS in Arts, Sciences, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Poetry, Novels and Entertainment,—will be exhibited by Auction, at the Store of ROBERT BELL, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-street.

*** *Hours of Sale each Evening, from Six to Nine o'Clock, at which Movements of Time the* BOOKS *will instantaneously either be Sold or Sacrificed, according to the Taste of the Company.*

Printed Catalogues to be had at the Place of Sale. ¶

Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1781.

The MEMBERS of the

St. ANDREW's SOCIETY

ARE requested to attend their ANNIVERSARY MEETING on Friday next, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, at Mr. Byrne's Tavern, in Front-street.

WILLIAM HALL, Secretary.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of JACOB GRAFF, late of this city, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that they may be settled and paid; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

CATHERINE GRAFF, Administratrix,
JACOB GRAFF, Administrator.

Philadelphia, November 27, 1781. †

Philadelphia, October 29, 1781.

WHereas a certain DAVID BRANSON goes about the country preaching under the character of a BAPTIST MINISTER; NOTICE is hereby given, that the said BRANSON was excommunicated by the Baptist Church, at the New-Mills, in New-Jersey, for IMMORALITY.

By Order of the Association,
SAMUEL JONES, Moderator.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Coffee-House, on TUESDAY the 4th Day of December next, at Four o'clock in the Afternoon, A certain Brick MESSUAGE, TENEMENT, and Piece of GROUND, with several Back-buildings, situate on the south side of Walnut-street, between Third and Fourth-streets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on Walnut-street aforesaid, 16 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 108 feet, subject to a Ground-rent of fourteen Spanish coined Silver Pieces of Eight.

Also, another MESSUAGE and LOT or Piece of GROUND, adjoining the aforesaid LOT, containing in breadth, on the north side of Walnut-street, 24 feet 9 inches, and in length or depth, 220 feet; taken in Execution, as the property of Harry Gordon, by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to an ORDER of the ORPHAN's COURT, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be SOLD, A certain TRACT of MEADOW GROUND, containing about 15 acres, in good repair, situate on Greenwich-Island, and fronting the river Delaware, joining ground of Samuel Morris and William Craig; and also a LOT of GROUND in the township of Moreamensing, containing one acre of mowing ground; on which is erected a large barn, which will hold 30 tons of hay; joining a place commonly known by the name of Garlick Hall; both late the real estate of *Joseph Parker*, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased: For further particulars, enquire of the WIDOW PARKER, in Third street, nearly opposite the Old Work-House, or ROBERT EVANS, in Fifth street, near Race-street, administrator to the said estate. †

TO BE SOLD,

A FULLING-MILL & PLANTATION,

with all the UTENSILS, situate in Warminster township, Bucks county; there are on the premises a good stone and square log-house, convenient to the mill, with three rooms on a floor, a good garret and cellar, two never-failing springs near the door, six acres of good meadow and four more may be made, and an orchard; chief of the woodland is thriving young timber; there is a large quantity of manure occasioned by the mill-pond, that will manure the plowland, so that one-half the plowland may be put in grain every year. The mill is now in a large stroke of business, and has been for some time. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living one mile from the premises. † ROBERT MILLER.

BROKE out of York Town goal, on Monday, the 5th day of November instant; A certain JOHN HAND, about 30 years of age, swarthy complexion, down look, an Englishman born: Had on, a linen coat, striped trowsers, and the rest of his clothes not remembered. ANDREW FOLTZ, a German, about 25 years of age, a well set fellow: Had on, an ash coloured coat, buckskin breeches, and looped hat. CONRAD SCHMOOLY, a German also, aged about 30 years, swarthy complexion, very talkative, speaks good English: Had on, a light coloured jacket, a mixed coloured coat, red and blue, made after the menonist fashion, a pair of trowsers and shoes. Whoever takes up the said deserters, and secures them in any goal in Pennsylvania, or delivers them to York-Town goal, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD for each of them, paid by

† MICHAEL GRAYBILL, Goaler.

WHEREAS the subscriber, sometime in the year 1777, gave a NOTE to ROBERT MORRIS, of Bristol township, in Philadelphia county, for THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS; it was for a valuable mare stolen from me by one of the tory party whilst the British troops lay at Brandywine, which mare said Morris kept for Captain Smith of the tory party, belonging to the Queen's Rangers; Therefore these are to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note, as the same will not be paid for the aforesaid reasons ISAAC TAYLOR. ¶

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, living in East-Nottingham township, Chester county, the beginning of June last, A dark brown HORSE, low in flesh, about 13 hands and an half high, four years old, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, within three weeks from the date hereof, otherwise he will be sold for the same, by

Nov. 19, 1781. † WILLIAM RAMSEY.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the pasture of JOEL HARLENS, near Brandywine, in Chester county, on the 12th of October last, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, and about 8 years old, has a black mane and tail, a small star in his forehead, the near hind foot white to the first joint, branded on the near buttock S, a natural trotter, and had a pair of iron hopples on. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, so as the owner may get him again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, or EIGHT DOLLARS for horse and thief, paid by JOEL HARLEN, or the subscriber, butcher, living in Philadelphia. † GEORGE GINTHER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, a black MARE, about 13 hands and an half high, a natural trotter, shod all round, about 4 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ HANNAH KENTON.

Just published and to be sold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD, 1782.

THIS is to give NOTICE to all whom it may concern, That THOMAS MASKELL intends to bring a bill to the Assembly of New-Jersey, to confirm an assignment of a DEED for a certain piece of Land, Marsh and Beach, bought of ANDREW FERGUSON, that was not fully confirmed at his death. If any person or persons have any objections, let them appear before the Assembly and make them. † *November* 9, 1781.

JAMES ROBINS,

Teacher of the French Language,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, That on *Monday*, the 27th of *November*, he propoſes to open an EVENING SCHOOL for teaching the French Language, which will begin at ſix o'clock.

Mr. Robins hopes that the attention he ſhall pay to the perfecting of his Pupils in the various branches of this univerſal and elegant language, will entitle him to the public favour, and that his pupils will find this a very agreeable and inſtructive manner of ſpending their evenings. The long experience he has had in the education of youth, and his extenſive travels, will enable him to teach the young gentlemen a variety of other elegant and philoſophical amuſements.

Mr. Robins has hired a ſuitable houſe in Sixth-ſtreet, the ſecond door from the north corner of Market-ſtreet, where he will hold his ſchool,—his name is over the door.

His exerciſes will be divided; half the week in teaching the Rules of Grammar and tranſlating French into Engliſh, and *vice verſa*; and the other half in improving converſation in the French language, agreeable to the preſent idiom.

Philadelphia, October 14, 1781.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has rode poſt from Philadelphia to Nottingham, Chriſtiana, Newport, Head of Elk, &c. &c. and his employers have not been ſo kind as to comply with their promiſes, in paying him for the trouble and expence he has been at in ſerving them. He therefore requeſts all perſons indebted to him will pleaſe to diſcharge his demands on them, by comlying with the terms of their agreement. And he takes this method to inform all thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to employ him, that the following are his terms from the 7th of next month, viz. One Dollar a quarter for each paper, the half of which to be paid at beginning, and the remainder at the expiration of one half of the laſt quarter. DAVID MORGAN.

Talbot county, Maryland, Oct. 20, 1781.

Now on the Stocks and for SALE,

TWO SEA VESSELS, one a brig about 120 tons burthen, the other a ſchooner of about 67 tons. They are built by draughts much approved of, and well ſuited to the times; their frame and plank are of good ſound white oak, their beams are double-kneed and well bolted, and the whole is done in a ſtrong, neat and workman-like manner. They will be ready to launch and deliver to the purchaſer by the firſt day of November next, with all their carpenter's work compleat. For terms apply to HENRY BANNING, or WILLIAM HINDMAN, in Talbot county.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he makes new FIRE, HOUSE AND GARDEN ENGINES, of various ſizes, and repairs old ones, in the neateſt manner; alſo Copper Pumps for Brew and Diſtil Houſes; he likewiſe does Houſe and Ship Plumbing in all its various branches, and makes Chain-Pumps for Ships, which will deliver three tons of water in a minute. He will engage to keep all the Fire Engines of the city and ſuburbs in repair, and examine them every three months, for a moderate ſalary. As the SUBSCRIBER worked at the above branches for upwards of eight years in Europe, with ſome of the principal maſters of that profeſſion, he flatters himſelf he will meet with peculiar encouragement from the public. ¶ FABIAN HAMERLY.

Philadelphia November 17, 1781.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1781.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHARLES SNYDER, late of the city of Philadelphia, painter, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to come and ſettle their accounts in four weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe they may depend that their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts for ſettlement. MARY SNYDER. ¶

Philadelphia, November 20, 1781.

WHEREAS a certain ENOCH STORY of Philadelphia, obtained a BOND of WILLIAM GARWOOD, late of Southwark, of *One Hundred* and *Thirty Pounds, Three Shillings* and *Ten-pence*, or thereabouts; it being aſſigned over to John Garwood, ſon to William Garwood aforeſaid: This is to forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment of ſaid bond, as it is in diſpute, and I am determined not to pay the ſame until compelled by law. MARTHA GARWOOD, Adminiſtratrix.

N. B. As the date of the bond is not exactly known, it is referred; it being dated in the year 1766, and aſſigned in the year 1767. †

Head of Saſſafras, Oct. 26, 1781.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of Mr. Hynſon's paſture, living in Cæcil county, and State of Maryland, on the night of the 20th inſtant, two HORSES, the one a ſorrel, about 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands high, paces, trots and gallops, ſhod before, ſome white on his hind feet, his mane cut cloſe on the near ſide, and cut underneath on the off ſide, having a very thick mane; the other a ſmall bay horſe, about 13 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, a natural trotter, has a ſtar in his forehead, chaffed with the gears and collar. Whoever takes up ſaid horſes and thief or thieves, if ſtolen, and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may get his horſes, and the thief or thieves be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horſes, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

¶ THOMAS STEPHENS.

WHEREAS there has been a diſpute between me and *Heronimus Warner*, in regard of one ſmooth file, and his credit might be ſuſpected, of which he has cleared himſelf to all intents and purpoſes; I hereby give Notice, that his character is clear, which I can ſay, as he has managed Braſs-founding for me the ſpace of ſeventeen months, and always has behaved as an honeſt, civil and ſober man. † JOHN FITSPATRICK.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1781.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD Wholeſale and Retail,

By BENJAMIN JANUARY,

In Front-ſtreet, a few doors below Market-ſtreet,

The *PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND* and *VIRGINIA*

ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1782.

Euſton, October 26, 1781.

WHEREAS my wife MARY BARBARA abſconded from my bed and board on the 13th of September, 1779, and otherwiſe miſbehaved herſelf, and has lived ever ſince in Little Oley, near Pottſgrove; theſe are to forewarn all perſons not to entertain or truſt her on my account, for I will pay no debts of her contracting.

¶ CHRISTIAN HOLLAND.

November 15, 1781.

WHEREAS JANE, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped my bed and board in my abſence: I do hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting her, or paying her any money on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting, nor give credit to any perſon paying her any money on my account, after the date hereof. ¶ JOSEPH M'SPARRAN.

To be SOLD at public SALE,

At the Coffee Houſe, in Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, at 5 o'clock in the evening (if not before diſpoſed of by private ſale)

A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

ſituated in London Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, near the plantation where the Hon. John Evans, Eſq; reſides, containing upwards of 220 acres, near one half whereof is well timbered woodland, the remainder cleared and under good fence; upwards of 12 acres excellent meadow, watered by a never failing ſtream running thro' the land, which will admit the making of more meadow at a ſmall expence. There are two log tenements, barn and ſtabling on the premiſes. The ſituation is convenient for bringing the produce to market, being about 10 miles from Chriſtiana-bridge, 12 miles from Newport, and 16 miles from Wilmington, and in the neighbourhood of ſeveral griſt-mills. The preſent tenant John Hahn will ſhew the premiſes to any perſon applying to him.

Alſo, twelve and an half acres of excellent upland, lately cleared, and under good new cedar poſt and rail fence, ſituated about three miles and an half from Philadelphia, on the road leading to George Gray's Ferry, adjoining the land of Samuel Rhoads, Eſquire.

If any perſon is deſirous of purchaſing by private ſale before the day above appointed, the owner will take ſpecie, ſtate money, merchandize or country produce in payment, and the firſt mentioned premiſes will be ſold with or without a conſiderable ſtock.

For further particulars enquire of LEONARD DORSEY or of CHRISTOPHER BAKER, at the corner of Vine and Second-ſtreets. †

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On SATURDAY, the 24th of this inſtant (November) on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND,

containing about 100 acres, lying in Pikeland townſhip, Cheſter county, whereon is 30 acres of wood-land, well timbered, ſome meadow made, and more may be made, ſeveral ſtreams of water on ſaid tract, on one of which there is a very convenient place for a ſtill, there being a laid-out road running by the ſame.

Likewiſe to be ſold on ſaid day, Feather Beds and Bedſteads, Milch Cows, young cattle, Waggon and Geers, and ſundry Houſhold Furniture and implements of Huſbandry; being the eſtate of JOHN BOGGS, deceaſed. Attendance will be given, and terms of ſale made known on ſaid day, by

Nov. 5. ¶ MARTHA BOGGS, Executrix.

IMPORTED in the laſt veſſels from France, and to be SOLD on reaſonable terms, by

J. M. NESBITT, & Co.

At their STORE in Front-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet,

AN elegant aſſortment of Callicoes and Chintzes; Superfine Cloths and Ratteens, with lining and trimmings; Britannia and Royal Linens; ell-wide Sheetings; common ell-wide Cloths; Coatings; Frizes; Swanſkin; Flannels; Shalloons; Silks of various kinds; Sewing Silks aſſorted; Threads; Cotton and Silk Hoſe; Cambricks; Lawns; Muſlins; Ribbands; Gauzes; Gauze, Lawn and Stamped Handkerchiefs; Check Linen Handkerchiefs; black and blond Laces; fine black Sattinet and Everlaſting; Bohea and Hyſſon Teas; Nails of various ſizes; Window Glaſs; Sail-Cloth; an aſſortment of Copper Ware; and ſundry other goods. They have likewiſe for ſale, Old Madeira Wines, ſome of excellent quality. ¶

KAIGHN & ATTMORE,

At their STORE, in Second-ſtreet, near the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe, have juſt opened, and have for SALE, a freſh aſſortment of

SEcond and Superfine Broad Cloths, of moſt colours.

Silk, Serge and Rattinet LININGS, and Thread, Silk and Twiſt to match;

And a beautiful and elegant aſſortment of Gold and Silver, Coat and Veſt BUTTONS. †

Eight Hard Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN, on the night of the fifteenth inſtant, from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, 9 years old laſt ſpring, neither brand nor ear mark, blind of the near eye, with a ſtar, and one of her hind legs white more than half way between the fetlock and gambrel, marked with a collar, ſuppoſed to be with foal, well carriaged, paces and trots; hard riding cauſes her to be lame in the hind legs. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and Thief, ſo that the owner gets his mare, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Thornbury townſhip, Cheſter county, or Four Hard Dollars for the mare only, with reaſonable charges,

October 20, 1781. ¶ JACOB YEARSLEY.

THE Subſcriber informs his friends and cuſtomers, that he has removed into Front-ſtreet, near the Draw-bridge, and next door to the Honourable Robert Morris's, where he continues to carry on the Gold and Silver Smith's buſineſs, in all its various branches; and has for ſale the following articles, which he will diſpoſe of on very reaſonable terms, viz.

COFFEE POTS,
Waiters,
Tea Canniſters,
Cream Urns,
Salts,
Soup Ladles,
Punch ditto,
Ditto Strainers,
Table and Tea Spoons,
Tea Tongs,
Carved and plain Shoe Buckles,
Ditto, ditto, Stock ditto,
Ditto, ditto, Knee ditto,
Ditto, ditto, Belt ditto,
Coat and Waiſtcoat Buttons,
Spurs,
Small Swords,
Cutteau de Chaſſe,
Sciſſars Chains,
Hoops and ditto,
Shoe Claſps,
Steel-top Thimbles,
Silver-top Thimbles,
Gold Stock Buckles,
Ditto Buttons,
Ditto Ear Bobs,
Ditto Rings,
Ditto Broaches,
Paſte Shoe Buckles,
Ditto Knee ditto,
Ditto Stock ditto,
Ditto Ear Bobs,
Ditto Broaches,
Ditto Buttons,
Ditto Rings,
Ditto Seals,
Ditto Hair Pins,
Morrocco Pocket Books,
Elegant Etwee Caſes,
Smelling Bottles,
Hunting Knives and Forks,
Ink Pots,
Snuff Boxes,
Spectacles,
Chapes & Tongues, &c. &c.

He returns his grateful thanks to his former cuſtomers, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favours. All thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to give ſatisfaction. His plate, from the largeſt to the ſmalleſt article, he will warrant good, both in quality and workmanſhip.

RICHARD HUMPHREYS.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1781.

Single Refined Loaf SUGAR,

TO BE SOLD BY

Edward Penington,

At his STORE, in Saſſafras-ſtreet. ¶

Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, Oct. 15.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LAST night the houſe of the ſubſcriber was robbed by three armed men, who forcibly broke open three locks, and took away the following PUBLIC MONEY, collected for Tax, viz. Eight Half Johanneſſes, two Guineas, twenty-one hard Dollars, and ſome ſmall money not exactly remembered, two Five Pound Bills, Pennſylvania, and ſome other paper money.

The perpetrators of this crime were perſons of the following deſcriptions: One was a ſtraight well made man, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark complexion, and black hair: Had on, a ſhort deep blue cloth coat, light coloured veſt and breeches. One other was a middle-ſized man, brown hair, a half worn beaver hat, light coloured veſt and half worn leather breeches; the third ſtood centinel at the door, and kept out of ſight. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellows, and ſecures them in any goal, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward from me. ¶ JOB BARTON, Collector.

York-Town Goal, October 11, 1781.

WAS committed into my cuſtody on the 13th day of September laſt paſt, a certain NEGROE HARRY, who confeſſeth himſelf to be a ſlave to Nicholas Caſey, of the State of Virginia, he is about five feet ſeven inches high, a likely fellow; had on an old felt hat, a torn ſhirt, and trowſers, ſpeaks tolerable good Engliſh, and ſays he was born in the State of New-York, in Weſt-Cheſter; about twenty two years of age; his maſter is deſired to come, pay the charges and take him away, within the ſpace of four weeks, or he will be ſold.

¶ MICHAEL GRAYBIL, Goaler.

WAS LOST, about a Month ago,

The *twenty-ſecond volume of* RAPIN'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to the Printers hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Nottingham townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſmall red BULL, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, within three weeks from this date, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame, by ¶ JOHN FULTON.

BROKE out of the ſubſcriber's yard, in Philadelphia this morning, before day-light, Six Head of HORNED CATTLE, four Cows and two Steers; the largeſt cow had a good bell on, her colour of a dark red, her ears and elder black, 9 years old; one other cow leſſer, much the ſame colour, 8 years old, ſome ſpots of white on her head; two ſmaller cows, black coloured, white faces, four years old; two bullocks, uſed ſometimes in the yoke, 4 years old, their horns cut, much of a heighth, one of their faces white, of a dark brown colour. Whoever will ſecure the above cattle, and bring them to the houſe of Valantine Rees, tavern-keeper in Philadelphia, Henry Hayes at Darby, Edward Vernim in Cheſter town, or to John M'Clenachan's mill in Cheſter county, Oxford townſhip, ſhall have the Reward of SIX hard DOLLARS, paid by either of the men abovementioned.

October 27. ¶ VALANTINE REES.

SIX-PENCE Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, on the 7th of October, 1781, An Apprentice Lad, named JACOB YAW, about 17 years old, very ſmall of his age, brown hair; had on, a brown coat, red ſtriped jacket, brown homeſpun dimity breeches, and blue yarn ſtockings. Whoever ſecures the ſaid lad, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN WAGONER, Tanner.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off, and all others not to harbour, conceal, or detain him at their peril. † *Philadelphia, Oct.* 7.

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